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Philadelphia, Tuesday, June 19, 1917

PHILADELPHIA IN THIS ERA OF GIANTS

TT IS an era of giants. The world has leaped forward three decades in three years. The aerial progress which we might have hoped to attain by 1950 we have already. The submarine tion under the urge of war is feverish the United States has rent its garments century is on the ways. Our factorie in months have turned out the ordinary production of years. Finance on a scale undreamed of is an everyday affair. Prosperity, chained by conservatism, has burst its bonds at the touch of radicalism and diffused itself even over the hinter

Never was there such an era, never such an epoch of progress. Our eye have been opened. The colossal comalmost trivial. It seemed large; it was nothing. Tomorrow fills the horizon and beyond it dip vast fleets, the intermenever known. This war has been a Columbus opening new hemispheres of trade to the people of the earth.

It is the era of giants, and cities ruled by pigmies will wither and dry up.

DREPAREDNESS? It was preparedness when Hamburg began years ago to make ready for the mighty extensions of commerce she foresaw. It is preparedness that is changing Hallfax into a port with magnificent facilities for trade. It system of subways, threading New York in every direction, that she may be ready for the commerce of tomorrow. It is preparedness which is putting from eighteen to thirty millions of Governis erecting at Lester a prodigious plant to employ 25,000 workmen, for the making of engines to drive the ships that from Trenton down to Wilmington, on both shores of the Delaware, are having the breath of life breathed into them by ness that constructed the works at Eddystone, under the sort of genius that built up within four years in Philadelphia the largest plant in the world for the manufacture of automobile bodies and parts, or out of a shanty used as a machine shop evolved one of the greatest automobile truck manufactories in the nation,

THE Philadelphia of five years ago was wast, but how little compared with the Philadelphia of today! We began, for instance, the fight for rapid transit in 1914. and the wild predictions of which we were guilty in that fight have become the reality of today and have driven the local traction company out of comparative bankruptcy into increasing opulence. The municipal plers we were fighting for with more or less hesitation have in this short period become inadequate, and every hope we had of the port's future

God help little men! Progress in an age like this engulfs them before the echo of their wallings has had time to die out. God help little Philadelphians in particular, because while they plan in puny terms an imperial community is rising about them. Yesterday we could survive Lilliputian leadership; today it is fatal. It is an era of glants, and glants we must have to take hold of the prospects of Philadelphia and build neces-

We want no more caviling by meagerminded men when other men of vision pettifegging politics in the conduct of church, which is to be solemnly dedicated cold feet in high places.

We do want the sort of leadership in the early days of this city built | undying shame.

onders of the new continent, the sor of leadership that visioned and financed the Pennsylvania Railroad, the sort of the sort of leadership that inspired Cassatt when he sat at the head of his table and said: From Boston to Baltimore there are four communities around which center populations of a million or more-Boston, New York, Newark and Philadelphia. There is no other nation on earth which can support more than build the finest railroad skill can build bind them into the national capital, the through-route trains through New York man we need, and the only type of man capable of rising to the necessities of the situation now confronting this city-

tation of the city, or obstructionists wanting to build a lodge room when the community has called for a convention

Some of the biggest men of the United fleiency. Hereafter this community will mand that the people get it.

THE FUTURE WILL REPAY RED CROSS GIFTS

A in some quarters that the people of the United States have recently been engaged in "giving" the Government a large sum of money. Needless to say. those who use that term to describe the give the former the right to insist on a mode Liberty Loan campaign did not buy of restering which annula the efficiency of bonds, for those who did buy know that it the academic work. Beyond all doubt, the was not they who were giving but the academic work must remain the funda-Government, as the Liberty Bonds will mental and the indispensable training of the doubtless sell at a substantial premium. So it means nothing to answer the Red Cross appeal with the exclamation. "What, more money?" It is perfectly proper that Red Cross Week follows on heels of the final Liberty Loan Week. Those who realize that financing the United States is a "good thing" can afford to hand over in advance to the Red Cross sums that they can expect the future to produce. They can reflect that the bonds may go to 105 or 110 or loans repeats itself, and that it would be a patriotic and humane action to dismedical treatment of American soldiers.

The \$100,000,000 required, while it is sought in the form of a gift, is more like insurance. The saving of soldiers' lives. the prevention of the spread of disease among them, the refitting of the wounded for the industrial battle of life to follow the armed conflict-these are national assets cheap at the price.

Count Zeppelin's death has at least

Howard Heinz, Pennsylvania's Hoover, has gripped the food problem in a masterful manner. He does well to direct his suggestions straight to the women of the State, as the economy now required is nearly as much a matter of

sentiment, but if Philadelphians could learn to be as energetically afraid of flies as the British army surgeons who have described the scourges which these winged pests spread throughout the army, our city might well rejoice in the particular brand of modern cowardice that brings good health.

Senator Snyder may now go on record as the man who put the age in storage. His bill which just passed the House at Harrisburg permits butter to rest three months in storage and eggs four months. Add to this the rest which both get before they reach storage and has already been surpassed by the it will be seen that the people get them at a pretty ripe age. Incidentally it would be better if the whole Legislature went in storage, for its chief function seems to be freezing out the public.

It has been said that, although the It has been said that, although the material victory of the France-Prussian War was Germany's. France drew an artistic triumph from the struggle. The biological consequences of the insanity of tragic reverses in the conflict were immortalized in the superb paintings of her modern war artists, of whom Detaille is a pert psychiatrists everywhere in the land tistic triumph from the struggle. The typical example. Something spiritually akin to this method of extracting the full measure of grim beauty from war is now suggested in the plan to turn the ruined Rheims Cathedrai into a kind of Pantheon. No restoration of the heroic edifice is to be made. Its battle-torn walls are to tell their own tale of Gorman brutality and barbarism. War flags of the difference of the state of the plan to Allies are to adorn the interior of the gerous.

CHANGES URGED IN HIGH SCHOOLS

leadership that achieved the Centennial. The Day of Many Short Periods Said to Be Destroying Genuine Academic Training

By PEDAGOGUE

THE high school day of many short A periods is destroying genuine academic training in Philadelphia, disgusting experienced teachers and laying the foundation for nervous troubles to be developed in the students years after the present trying ex-Parents who know something of the silent injury inflicted on the adolescent pupil by school machinery which inspires and compele apprehensive haste during difficult work are now stirred to inquire why uch conditions should exist.

The high school day of six periods o forty-five minutes each has obtruded itself into our city schools in the last few years although this plan, instead of the long and manded by any proper pedagogic consid-It is, in fact, one of those invest ions of the American school superintendents which have given that class of school officers an unenviable reputation for mechanical thinking. Emerging for the nost part from the elementary schools and of the just treatment of each kind of study A large factor in promoting this ex-

essive subdivision of the high school day has been the considerable accession of so called practical studies pecceeditating the un of the shop and the laboratory. This labo ratery work can best be done in long periods echanically instituted. It is, however ints between the eary laboratory work allotment of school time: And it is also well known that in the process of adaptation to the needs of the laboratory there is no sufficient reason for rendering efficient eademic training impossible and its daily onditions intelerable.

he grossly absurd pretensions of the "prac-

"Study Hours"

With thirty periods per week at disposal system of so-called "study hours" has seen incorporated. The pupil is compelled to "study" amid a crowd of hundreds of comrades one period each day and then to emerge, as a judicious teacher has expressed it, so "doped" for the next period as to be proof against all instruction. Of course, reflective parents, as well as ex-'study hour" with the six-period day. Still another element demanding the day

of six periods is that of "promotion by subject," az adopted by several of the high schools. Here strangely enough, it is found that a worksbie roster can be produced what its character or claims, exactly the same number of periods, say four per week as one high school actually insists. It may take years to free such school from the destructive results of "promotion by subject," but this constitutes no convincing reason why its plan of perverting the edu-cation of youth should be used as an ar-gument for promoting a school day of many

The real pedagogic vice inherent in each of these reasons for the use of the six-period day can only partially be suggested here; the further we should go the more here; the further we should go the more clearly we should have to expose motives like that for early dismissal, and above all, that for the machine functioning of the school which is so dearly prized by the pedagogue who can stolidly ignore the vital interests of the pupils. It is to be sincerely hoped that in the public demand for return of a five-period division of the for return of a five-period division of the academic work of all the public high schools it shall not become necessary to detail the positive wreckage of effective teaching aldisclose the final sources of the present un-satisfactory conditions.

The most successful private academies of

the country find it necessary to conduct their work on a four-period day, and there-fore it certainly is a moderate demand that in the public high schools there shall be a Tye-period division. And when we re-member that the high school, established in this city before it was undertaken in any other American city, had a few years ago acquired an enviable reputation thr use of its own experience, there can be no question of the wisdom of at once return-ing to that experience. Again and again it has been demonstrated that efficient work period long enough for the leisurely and well-rounded treatment to a subject of some difficulty to the student.

Top-Speed Education

The serious injury alike to teachers and students of a schedule that compels nervous intensity and haste cannot be adequately depicted. The imagination may atnot to follow a crowd of high school boys are demanding the biological management of education, particularly for the adolescent stage of life, and while this serious atti-tude of scientific men at first blush may Our Philadelphia public school s

as a monument to the valerous dead.

Rheims Cathedral once proclaimed the perfection of Christian art. War-scarred it is now to speak of a mock civilization's undring shame.

Cur Philadelphia public school substituted to the cause of high school education than by standing for the city's own successful experience under the five-period academic and the perfect of the cause of high school education than by standing for the city's own successful experiences under the five-period academic and the perfect of the cause of high school education than by standing for the city's own successful experiences under the five-period academic period academic perio

Tom Daly's Column

The Eagle to Its Young (For the Aviation Corps)
Where the war-bolts are falling
And the thunder-clouds darken, I, the Eagle, am calling, That my children may hearken, May give over vain seeking In the blood-clouded water

the sea-monsters, recking With rapine and slaughter. Look_aloft and come hither That the groundlings may tremble! were born to the other; Let your hosts there assemble,

Let them come beyond number, With steel talons, to sheathe them In the foes that encumber France, groaning beneath them. Depths are not to your liking, Nor the skulker's hid places;

When the eagles are striking, 'Tis with sun in their faces. Yet the monstern in hiding On the floor of the ocean, on my eagles are riding, Shall quake with their motion.

Come aloft, then, come hither, That the groundlings may tremble. were born to the ether; Let your thousands assemble!

n host out of Heaven Beat the horden of Hell under; c your steel with God's levin Your shouts with His thunder!

REV. E. W. LINDESMITH, chaplain U. S. A. (retired), is now a very old man living in Cleveland. He is of the stuff of which our dream of liberty was made, for under his portrait in the main corridor of Notre Dame University you may read his record:

First. Cousin of nineteen soldiers of the Civil War, 1861-65. Second. Brother-in-law of a soldier of

Brother of a lieutenant of the urth Son of a volunteer soldier of Seminole Indian War.

Strandrephew of two soldiers of

the War of 1813. Grandson of a soldier of the Great-grandnephew of two

oldiers of the Revolutionary War. Eighth. Great-grandson of a soldier of he Revolutionary War. tinth. Maternal grandson of a soldier

WILLIAM GANSON ROSE some years go incubated an idea which had never securred to any one clse and wrote a poem in praise of the pitcher who hap pened to be in the box on the day that saw the downfall of the mighty "Casey cotten? Which reminds us that one of or own sporting writers the other day emmenting upon the failure of one Fred Merkle to touch second base on a certain memorable occasion, when a single advanced him from first, gave credit for the hit to "Pinch-Hitter McCormick." Bridwell, batting in his regular turn, was th

TRICOLOR

Poppies and daisies and cornflowers blue, This is the one bouquet Worn on Love's breast today Poppies of deepest red-Then like the sky o'erhead Cornflowers ton, Bright azure blue, Pricked with bright stors of Boht.

Daixles of gleaming white, Brave red, nure white and deep, faithful blue,

Ponnics and daisies and cornflowers, too Poppies! Your crimson lips hold her last

Daisies! Your petals are snow whiteand this Only the pale of her tear-wetted face Touching my checks in the final embrace.

Corndoners! You have but stolen your Copied it straight from the eyes that I

Acueto.

Pricelor-Store and Stripes-Old England's flag. These-like a bright bouquet

Worn on Love's breast today Gleam with their poppy red-Then like the sky o'erhead Cornflowers too, Bright azure blue, ricked with bright stars of light,

daisies of gleaming white. Brave red, pure white and deep, faithful blue, Poppies and daisies and cornflowers

too.

CONFESSIONS OF A SELF-MADE HIGH-BROW

I used to be a perfectly harmless drug-gist. I sold So & So's Medical Discovery, Paster Hoositus's Nerve Tonic, Mrs. Dopem's Soothing Cordial, Bildad's Blood Bitters, and India Cholagogue. But one day when reading a "medical" almanac I found an article called "How to Tell Whether You Have a Mind." I found by applying the tests proposed that I had a nind. The almanac assured me that the Deliberately I determined to be a high-row. I stopped reading the sporting pages.

threw away my volumes of Mra. E. D. E. Southworth. I went to a library, and y chance began in the Sh alcove. 1 began to read Schnitzler, Shaw, Schombt-zky, Schmaberagatz, Shakespeare and Pro-fessor Samble's Anatomy of the Microcosm. To my surprise I found nothing difficult in any of these authors. It was all the same kind of stuff I had met in the patent medicine almanacs—better put, but not essentially any wiser. I tried authors begun-ning with K. Kant, Keats, Kebie, Kempa, Kropotkin, Kieliand, Kreosote and Karboy, and then I emerged at the other end of the I found nothing that shelf unsatisfied.

was impossible to understand.

In my old innocent days I used to imagine that learned people trafficked in deep and recondite ideas, theorems, syllogisms, phenomena, noumena, paralipomena and other intellectual truffles that were beyond the grasp of the plain man. I find it was all a bluff. The highbrows don't know any more than you and I do. In fact—I myself am a highbrow. None of my friends will speak to me any more. But I brought it on myself. Romanes, Reuter, Reaumer, Recamier, Rubens, Ruhmkorff, Rousseau,

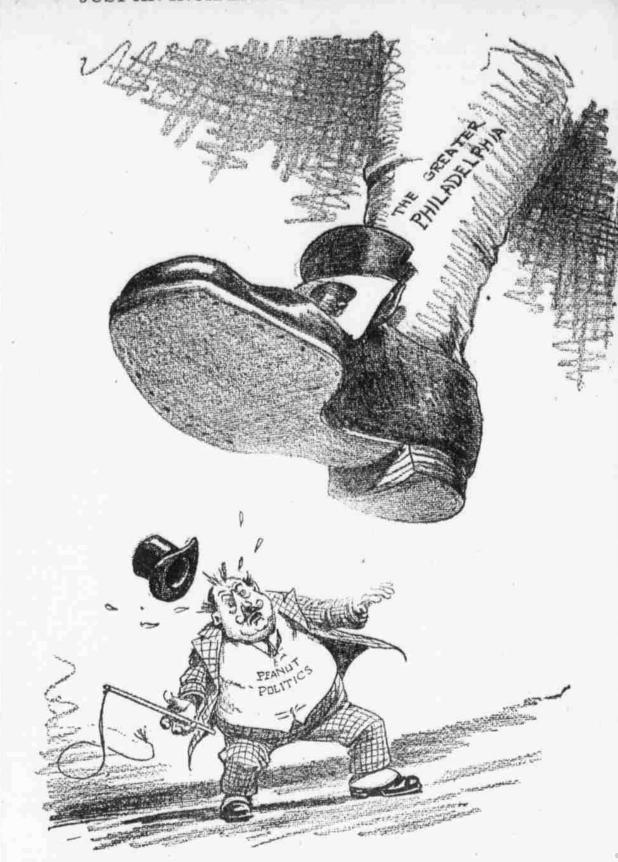
CHRISTOPHER MORLEY. TEXAS produces pecans, climate, norses, cotton, politics, jack rabbits and an occasional original letterhead, like

that of the Jackson House, of Lometa,

which carries this boast: To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Every city and town claims to be in the center of the State, or as Governor Rob-erts (the old Alcalde of Texas) says, "In the center of the surrounding country." Lometa is not in that class, but is on the Lometa is not in that class, but is on the Santa Fe Railroad and exactly half way between heaven and hell, where there is the most delightful climate and conditions on earth; hence you will not find a soul here who will take chances and exchange home in Lometa for one in the promised Oversubscribed!

Philip Cotumaccio's painting and \$10.50

JUST AN INCIDENT IN THE MARCH OF PROGRESS



THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

The Cast Steel Ship Plan-Success of the Liberty Loan

Department is free to all readers who o express their opinions on subjects of interest. It is an open forum and the p Ledger assumes no responsibility for use of its correspondents. Letters must not necessarily for publication, but as a not necessarily for publication, but as a

THE CAST STEEL SHIP PLAN

to the cast steel ship from H. A. Norbom. resident of the Pennsylvania Shipbuilding ompany and New Jersey Shipbuilding ompany, at Gloucester City, N. J., I beg to state that it was in anticipation of criticisms as these which are met with from foundrymen and shipbuilders that a careful investigation of the possibility of casting steel ships in sections was made before per mitting the publication of the article relat-

Mr. Norbom and your readers may take into consideration a few facts:

First. More difficult castings are now being made by the American Steel Foun-dries at Chester, where stem sections are being cast complete, including the sternpost and portions of the plating.

Second. More difficult castings are made by the Commonwealth Steel Com-pany, such, for example, as bed frames locomotives, locomotive tenders and

Third. These castings are made down to % of an inch and in some cases to % of an inch in thickness. Fourth. These are the thicknesses to be used for the cast steel ships and now em-

Fifth. Such castings for railroad work are as large as 8 feet 9 inches by 28 feet 5 inches, and to most foundrymen appear impossible to make. Sixth. Steel castings for such railroad rposes are steadily displacing riveted plate construction, owing to their au-perior efficiency.

Seventh. They are no heavier and in cases not so heavy as the riveted struc-Eighth. The cost of maintenance is con-

siderably reduced.

Ninth. This casting proposition is indorsed by some of the leading foundry operators of the country. This furnishes an opportunity not to in-

erfere with present shipbuilding compa nies whose utmost capacity is demanded by the nation, but furnishes an opportunity to get in addition all the ships that may be lesirable with the least possible draft upon the steel-mill facilities of the country. In fact, except for the equipment, tonnage is a slight percentage of that of the ships desired, the cast steel ship proposi-tion includes making ships in sh.pyards

direct from the ore. Mr. Norbom's statement that no rolled steel is materially needed may be answered by his statement that it is desirable to find methods to increase the country's rolling capacity. This is an admission that the present facilities of rolling mills are inade-quate. The cast steel ship proposition makes possible to avoid the enormous amount o rolling, punching and riveting machinery rocessary to supply plates for the addi-tional ships which are ossential to sending a

"COAL SHORTAGE"

large army to Europe. MYRON F. HILL. New York, June 18.

Sir—Scarcity and want in a land of plenty! The latest is a local coal shortage. After being assured by the Federal Government that the production of coal is quite dequate for the nation's needs the local dealers to whom we apply for our normal seasonal requirement make answer that there is no coal to be had. They have not been able to get it for some time, they say, and add that the railroads are not shipping. These dealers offer to take an order, but make no statement as to when they shall be able to fill it. Their quotations, morewith no shortage at the mines? We are as

sured by no less a person than the United States District Attorney that dealers who ssert a shortage are willfully misrepresent-

cars inadequate? Does the coal not leave the mines? Has it mysteriously dropped into a hole on the way here? Perhaps the mine operators will not ship the coal and are holding it for much higher prices. Maybe the dealers have contracted for future de-livery for the purpose of giving the dear public an affectionate "squeeze." Then there is the story by the traveling man to the effect that the sidings of "a great railroad passing through Wilkes-Barre to Philadelphia are literally lined with hundreds of cars loaded with coal." And what is the explanation of this?

Whatever the cause for this, the public is patiently sweating under something very much like systematized robbery. Is the Federal Government so helpless that it can do nothing but "investigate

PETER BROWN.

LIBERTY LOAN SUCCESS To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-I wish to convey to you the thanks of the Liberty Loan committee for the aid ur good paper has given us in the Liberty

campaign. As chairman of the publicity committee, wish to thank you for the very con-cientious way Ben Boyden has done his work. He has given us his best and we ppreciate it. RICHARD E. NORTON.
Chairman Publicity Committee

A DAY OF PRAYER

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger

Sir-Thank you for your editorial calling itention to our country's need for a day of prayer and suggesting that, as "this is not a year for playful celebration of Inde-pendence Day, it behooves this people, in commemoration of that occasion, to meet in their houses of worship and petition God for peace and democracy," adding that "the pawer of prayer is a mighty power, greater

iltimately than the power of arms."

Brave words these, and I trust they may have a wide indersement from the secular areas of the whole country as they must ave from the religious press, and be a reinder to our President of his duty and privilege, as Abraham Lincoln to happily and often saw his duty and performed it, in not only the appointment of thanksgiving days, but days for "deep humiliation and prayer" all through the long dark struggle of our Civil War. McC. Princess Anne, Md., June 15.

"FANNY"

"Fanny," in the parlance of the British soldler, has nothing to do with a certain young woman's first play. It is the name given to the women of the F. A. N. Y., or First Aid Nursing Yeomanry. When a sentry recognizes one of its members with-When

THE GOLDEN WARRIORS Mark where our legions be: Kaiser, our power behold!

Two billion warriors have we, Some green-clad, some in gold. Nay, more! O King whose sires Turned Faith into a clod! These are two billion altar fires-Two billion eyes of God!

Yea, King whose madness stripped The sweet, clean flesh of youth, Here are two hillion arrows tipped With the hot barb of Truth!

Yet every coin a sword Sharper than steel swords be-Forged in the white flame of the Lord For His child, Liberty.

O Trinity, your aim
The earlier Three well knew;
The Sword, the Arrow and the Flame,
Freedom are one in you;

When, golden in the air.
One hundred million eagles meet
The sable buzzard pair. Defeated, deviled, dazed, Hear you across the surge Two billion golden voices raised, O Kalser! in your dirge?

All fear afar shall fleet

Goliath, bubes among,
The golden stones are sped.
By all the Nation's Davids flung
To strike you, giant dead!

John O'Keefe, in New York World.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ When was the Red Cross founded?

 What Cabinet officer has the Weather Ba-reau under his jurisdiction? What is the political complexion of parties in foreign parliaments known as "the Right," "the Left"?

. Do we mean rich people or poor people when we speak of the bourgeoisle? What is a baccalaureate sermon?

6. Are the operations of Japanese wareraft confined to the eastern seas?

7. About when was the Society of Friends er-ganized? 8. What is espionage

Who is Howard Heinz? 10. What Emperor of France was President of France?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz Senor Dato is the new Spanish Premie Insence Garlbaldl was for some time a resident of Staten Island, Borough at Richmond, Greater New York. Quintin Matsys, known as the "Blacksulth of Antwerp," was a noted Flemish painter. His dates are 1466-1531.

4. Roscoe Conking was a New York politicisa and a member of the United States Secute. In which he first took his seat is 1867. He was the personal and political enemy of James G. Blaine. When urred not to expose himself in action.

Charles V of Spain, is said to have remarked. Name me an emperor who was ever struck by a cannon ball."

Vienne on the Rhone is the chief city of the Department of Isere. France. Vienna is the capital of Austria.

"Ex cathedra" is a Latin phrase meaning "from the chair." It is applied to what is said officially or authoritatively.

is said officially or authoritatively.

Mark Twain was the father-in-law of Ossin Gabrillowitsch, the former's daughter.
Clara, having married the blanks.

The Battle of Waterloo was fought 108

Years ago yesterday.

10. It is said that the Feruvian llama refuses to carry on its back any burden weights more than 100 pounds.

NAPOLEON, AND DEMOCRACY Those who have taken old-fashioned Eng-ish history books seriously must have had ome misgivings when they read that General Pershing was honored by the French Republic in being permitted to hold the sword of Napoleon, for the nation that was at Waterioo has been wont in the past to put the Little Corporal in the category of put the Little Corporal in the category of William II. They are surprised to hear that the Napoleonic tradition is identified

with the cause of democracy. But this iden-tification rests upon a sound basis. The French Revolution had to fight for its existence from the moment the autocrats of Europe realized that Paris was bent on permanently abolishing kingship. They knew that once a strong republic was founded in a neighbor State liberalism would spread over the whole Continent. Revolutionary armies had ably defended the republic before Napoleon began his series of conquests; but if he had not struck back at the autocrats they would have regathered their strength and possibly restored ered their strength and possibly rest the Bourbons at Versailles before the end

of the century.

After his first victories, to gain which Bonaparte had paid little attention to the Government behind him, he began to take a wider view of the part he was to play in order to quiet the talk at home that he would become a detaror he organized the would become a dictator, he organized the Italian conquests into the Cisalpine Repub-lic and constituted the Genoese dominion into the Ligurian Republic. It is true that shortly after this, on his return to France in 1799, he made himself a dictator. A dictatorship was necessary, for France was threatened by a newly formed second coslition of the Powers. In less than a decide this people, which for generations had not been the power than a decide this people. this people, which for generations had persessed none of the privileges of self-government, had learned to govern themselves and at the same time make their selves and at the same time make the future safe. France had to be thereught future safe. France had to be thereught future safe. In this task Napoleon succeeded as well as on the field of battle. His greatest triumph was the codification of his safe for the france of the safe of the france of the safe of the france of the

upon European kings bore its fruits in the revolutions of 1830 and 1848. career was an object lesson to the peo Never again could a king talking "dh right" be taken quite seriously when French general put in his place became hetter time the seriously when better king than the legitimate me had been. The granting of parliams rights and suffrage was a logical pa the reorganization made necessary be Franch military crusads.